NEWS! Advance of Santa Anna upon Saltillo confirmcd-Probability of a Battle having been fought -Despatch of Troops to Saltillo and Monterey-Anticipated attack upon Camargo and Matamoras.

By the arrival at a late hour last night of the urmation of the reported advance of Santa Anna with a large force upon Saltillo. It was reported that the Mexican army was nearly 30,000 strong.

When Gen. Worth's express reached Monterey, Gen Taylor had only gone 6 or 8 miles on his march to Victoria, and the troops under Generals. march to Victoria, and the troops under Generals
Twiggs and Quitman were but twelve miles in

Mr. Crittenden then moved that the Senate proadvance. Orders were immediately issued to this division to retrace its steps and proceed at

Gen. Butler, who was left in command of Mon-

Gen. Butter, who was tell in command of Montercy, had already marched with all the troops he could collect, to join Gen. Worth at Saltillo.

Before the express reached Camargo Gen. Lane had statted for Saltillo with his command—this was on the 20th. Gen. Marshall set out next morning, taking with him the remainder of the forces, with the exception of Capis. Hunter and the embarrassment which the raising of this ques-Swartwout's commands, which were left to protect that point. The troops from Camargo were Missouri, and as the Vice President would proon a forced march to reach Saltillo in time for a battle, reports having prevailed for several days before positive advices were received of the move-

There was a rumor that Santa Anna had thrown a body of 17,000 men between Gen. Worth aud Gen. Taylor, to prevent a junction of the American forces. This report was not credited, nor does it seem probable that it is true, as the main road to Monterey passes through Saltillo.
There is a circuitous mountain road which avoids
Saltillo, but it is not favorable to the march of an army, and is impracticable for ordnance.

It was the impression of gentlemen who came passengers in the Edith, and with whom we have conversed, that a battle was fought about the 25th ult. It was thought, however, that Gen. Taylor had reached Saliillo before that time, and also Gen. Twiggs's, Gen. Quitman's, Gen. Butler's and Gen. Wool's commands. It was likewise hoped that the troops from Camargo would also arrive at Sahillo in good season. It these expec-tations were realized, Gen. Taylor had about seven thousand men to oppose to Santa Anna.— Our informants think Santa Anna's army was overrated; but no positive knowledge was had of

The whole valley of the Rio Grande was in a state of great ferment. Apprehensions of an at-tack were entertained at Camargo, Matamoras, and other points, from the rancheros under Canales. The withdrawal of so many troops from the river left the valley exposed to danger. At Matamoras, Col. Clark had called upon the citizens to enrol themselves for service, and at Brazos Gen. Jessup had done the same thing. Both these points were sadly deficient in both men and arms. It was thought Canales had 2000 men under him, and that the large sunuly of goods at Matamoras. and that the large supply of goods at Matamoras, and the exposed condition of that city, might

quicken his courage.

Gen. Scott arrived at the Brazes on the 28th ult. The following day he proceeded to the mouth of the Rio Grande, and was yet at that point when the Edi h left, waiting the arrival of the horses belonging to the regiment of mounted riflemen, when it was understood he would proceed
immediately up the river to Camargo.

Capt. Wayne has been transferred from the

staff of Maj. Gen. Jessup to that of Gen. Scott, and was to accompany him on his tour of obser-

The news leaves a painful anxiety to learn the progress of events. The impression amongst the passengers, that a battle had been fought, was so strong, that we have almost imbibed the belief. It was believed that an express had been sent to Gen. Patterson, countermanding his march in the direction of Victoria.

The steamship Alabama was off the Brazos

when the Edith sailed, and will probably bring us more definite intelligence in a few days—the Eudora was also there, so that we may count upon ing members of Congress from receiving coman arrival very soon.

[Correspondence of the N. O. Picayune.] TAMPICO, December, 23, 1846
Gentlemen-The unexpected detention of the tollowing important information, just received order, decided that the Bill should be passed a engrossed, and it was passed by a large majority s contained in a letter to a commercial house

here, and is dated Mexico, the 16th inst. The substance of it is, that the Mexican Congress have decided that the war shall not cease, nor will they receive commissioners to treat for Mexico and every shortle foot has left the soil of Mexico and every ship that lines the coast is now reconsid withdrawn. They have further resolved that they will accept of no foreign intervention what-The letter further states that the \$500,000 loan

guarantied by the clergy is exhausted, and no

know where it is to come from.

This action on the part of Mexico will at once determine the public action of our Government, and we may now look out for a protracted and perhaps bloody war. I predict it will end in the inquest of all Mexico north of the base of this the line extending west to the Pacific-and that this will become an American town. It so, one for investments in property. The resources of the country north of this are inexhaustible.—
When more at leisure I will refer to what these resources are. Yours, very truly, &c.

We yesterday conversed with a gentleman from Tampico : he left there on the 27th ult. A letter dated the 8th ult., at San Juan de Arosa, had been received by a merchant in Tampico The writer, who was his partner in business, in-formed him that Santa Anna's force at San Luis de Potosi was then 37,000. On the 10th, two days subsequently, 7,000 of them—cavalry—un-der the command of Col Gonzales, were to leave -for the direction of Victoria, it was supposed It the contemplated attack on Saltillo, by Gen. Santa Anna, should be successful, then an at-The bitter hostility of the whole people of the country is now aroused against our army, and they pant for an opportunity to carry it in execution. It is one which we hope will soon be given them.—[N. O. Delta.

(Correspondence of the N. Orleans Delta.)

U. S. Army of Invasion, Monterey,

December 11, 1846 Gentlemen: It is now near the middle of December and still we have nothing in the shape of weather to indicate that the year is passing away; and should some Rip Van Winkle of a fellow walk up here now, he would be looking for Maything seem around. For mild and pleasant wea-ther this place of Monterey is hard to beat. A gentleman came in from Saltillo last night,

having left on the morning of the 8th. The Mexican cavalry, of whom mention was made in a der the command of Gen. Gonzales, and a fair proportion of them rancheros. There had arisen country, in anticipation of our advance, they were instructed to proceed as far as the Salado, and no further. Others seem to think it is grass, and not the Ameri ans, they are after, as the banks of the above named stream are said to alford excellent grazing. A third party, however, attach more importance to the movement, and express the opinion that their destination is Saltillo, and their object the dislodgement of Gen. Worth.

YEAS—Mess place are of a like belief, and have himed to the General the propriety of taking an advantageous position beyond the city. Gen. Worth is perfectly

easy in the meantime, and, whilst every precau-tion is taken against surprise, sleeps well. Something later from San Luis Potosi-per Mexicans-8,000 men had left that place for Vic-

ta Anna will fail to keep discord from their ranks. It is out of the question to keep so large a body of men, and the number daily increasing, at or even near one point; and either a forward or retrograde movement must be made in a very few days. As I said before, if, with overpowering numbers, the General thinks he can successfully assail some weak post in our extended line, he sessil some weak post in our extended line, he mill do it; but if no such opportunity presents it.

George W. John S. Homas Butler King, Thomas Butler King, Lawrence Leake, Leffler, Leib, La Sere, Lavin, Lawrence Leake, Leffler, Leib, La Sere, Lavin, Lawrence Leake, Leffler, Leib, La Sere, Lavin, Ligon, Loung, Lumpkin, Maclay, McClean, McClean, McCletan, McCleta AMES M. M. Closely of the District of Columbia were a defranching of carefully series, and demonstration of the Superior Constitution—(Rejo was a member.) The day for their pairs such as thing binned. There is one thing half a was a member.) The day for the first one thing half a was a limited of the superior consense to the first one thing half a was a limited of the superior consense the Mexicans open the ball, there will be not desting to the monet suppose to come of the District of Columbia were a defranchised people—grant the prayer of the patient and early monetal goard and the patient may be presented as a positive of the constitution—(Rejo was a member.) The day, from the first one thing half a was a limited of the superior consense the Mexicans open the ball, there will be not desting to the monet of the patient and early monetal to constitution—(Rejo was a member.) The day of the constitution—(Re

TWENTY-NINTH CONGRESS. Second Session. Monday, January 11, 1847.

Mr. Atchison called the Senate to order, and

read a letter from the Vice President, who was confined to his room by a slight indisposition, desiring him to occupy the chair in his absence. Mr. Critenden thought the Vice President had no authority to delegate the chair, when absent from the Senate, and that this was a fit occasion to raise the question, which he would do with the U. S. steamer Erlith, Capt. Couillard, we have three days' later dates from Brazos Santiago.—
She lett Brazos on the 30th alt., and brings con-

> ceed to the election of a President pro tem.
>
> Mr. Atchison directed the Secretary to read the 23d rule, which authorizes the Vice President to call a Senator to the chair upon vacating it.
>
> Mr. Speight thought that by this rule the Vice
> President was invested with the power which he

had exercised.

Mr. Sevier said that the same question had arisen at the last session, when he himself had been appointed in the same way. He well knew

The motion not being withdrawn, Mr. Aichi-Gen. Wool was ninety miles from Saltillo at the last advices from him, and it was supposed he would join Gen. Worth in season to assist in the chair while the question was pending, and that he would prefer vacating it, leaving the protection to the profession of the chair while the question was pending, and that he would prefer vacating it, leaving the protection of the profession of the profession was pending.

the chair temporarily during the day. The pre-sent case was provided for in the Constitution, which declared that, in the absence of the Vice Presiden', the Senate should appoint a President After some two hours' debate, which was par-

ticipated in by Messrs. Allen, Badger, Critten-den, Calboun, Butler, Berrien, Breese, Bagby, Benton, Johnson of La., Mangum, Sevier, Westcott, Webster and others, the resolution of Mr. Crittenden was agreed to.

Mr. Atchison was then elected President pro

tem., receiving 57 votes, and Mr. Sturgeon one.
Mr. Sevier then offered a resolution, which
was adopted, directing the Judiciary Committee to inquire into the expediency of repealing or

The Military Committee reported a bill to HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

institution of slavery, wished to remark, how, that he considered slavery neither a curse, a misfortune, nor an evil, as it existed in the Southern States.

Mr. Haralson, of Ga., was allowed to make a in harvest, having just reached the point of ma-Mr. Haralson, of Ga., was allowed to make a

personal explanation, in regard to the number of Mr. Burt, of S. C., also made an explanation about the Lieutenant General—the appointment of which he opposed.

The Bill to encourage the enlistments in the

Army, passed last week, was signed by the The Military Bill, before the House on Satur-

day, was next called up.

Mr. Boyd, of Ky., wished to amend the bill, by inserting a section, that the new regiments should be disbanded, after the war with Mexico.

The Speaker. This must be done by unani mous consent, as the previous question has been lieve, of all mountain regions in this country, moved and seconded.

missions in the Army.

A long debate now arose upon points of order, A long debate now arose upon points of order, as to the best way of undoing what was so hastily done on Saurday.

His merit cannot be better estimated by other evidences than by the fact that he had been a re-

Yeas 165, Nays 45. Mr. Boyd, of Ky., moved to reconsider, and followed his motion by the previous question, which was seconded, and the vote upon the passage of

The vote upon the engrossment of the Bill was now reconsidered, and the Bill was open to Mr. Boyd moved the tollowing amendment t the bill; upon which he demanded the previous

the Bill was reconsidered. Yeas 127, Nays 55.

Strike out the whole of the original bill, and insert as follows, viz:

A BILL to raise for a limited time an additional military force, and for other purposes: Be it macted by the Senate and House of Repre-sentatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, in addition to the present military establishment of the United States, there military establishment of the United States, fiere shall be raised and organized, under the direction of the President, for and during the war with Mexico, one regiment of dragoous and nine regiments of infantry, each to be composed of the same number and rank of commissioned officers, non-commissioned officers, buglers, musicians and privates, &c., as are provided for a regiment of dragoous and infantry, respectively, under existing laws and who shall receive the same pay, isting laws, and who shall receive the same pay, rations and allowances, according to their respec tive grades, and be subject to the same regula-tions, and to the rules and articles of war: Pro-That it shall be lawful for the Presiden to appoint such of the commissioned officers au-thorized by this act as may not be appointed dur-ing the present session, which appointments shall be submitted to the Senate at their next session,

for their advice and consent.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That, during the continuance of the war with Mexico, the term of enlistment of the men to be recruited for the regiments authorized by this act, shall be during the war, unless sooner discharged.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the Pre-

sident of the United States be, and he is hereby authorized, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to appoint one additional major to each of the regiments of dragoons, artillery, in-tantry, and riflemen, in the army of the United States, who shall be taken from the captains of

the army.

SEC. 4. And be it further enacted, That to each of the regiments of dragoons, artillery, infantry, and riflemen, there shall be allowed a regimental quarter master, to be taken from the subalterns of the line who shall be allowed ten dollars additionally the line who shall be allowed ten dollars additionally the line who shall be allowed ten dollars additionally the line who shall be allowed ten dollars additionally the line who shall be allowed ten dollars additionally the line who shall be allowed ten dollars additionally the line who shall be allowed ten dollars additionally the line who shall be allowed ten dollars additionally the line who shall be allowed ten dollars additionally the line who shall be allowed ten dollars additionally the line who shall be allowed the line who shall be allowed a regimental ten dollars additionally the line who shall be allowed a regimental ten dollars additionally the line who shall be allowed a regimental ten dollars additionally the line who shall be allowed a regimental ten dollars additionally the line who shall be allowed as the line who shall be allowed as the line who shall be allowed the line who shal the line, who shall be allowed ten dollars addi-tional pay per month, and forage for two horses. Sec 5. And be it further enacted, That the said officers, musicians and privates, authorized by this act, shall be immediately discharged from the service of the United States at the close of the

war with Mexico.

The amendment having been read, and the question being upon the demand for the previous question, tellers were called for and ordered, and

So there was a second.

The main question being then put, the amend ment was agreed to, the bill ordered to be engross. ed, and read a third time.

bill, the yeas and nays were demanded and or-dered, and, being taken, resulted yeas 176, nays

YEAS—Messrs. Stephen Adams, Anderson, Arnold, Atkinson, Barringer, Bayly, Bedinger, Bell, Benton, James Black, James A. Black, Blanchard, Bowdon, Bowlin, Boyd, Brockenbrough, Brodhead, Milton Brown, William G. Brown, Buffington, William W. Campbell, John H. Campbell, Carroll, Cathcart, John G. Chapman, Augustus A. Chapman, Reuben Chapman, Chase, Chipman, Clarke, Cobb, Cocke, Collin, Constable, Cottrell, Crezier, Cullom, Cummins, Canpietham, Daniel Dargan, Garrett Davis, De toria, without artillery or wagons, and would be enabled to reach it in a short time, by going over a light chain of mountains.

In looking at the Mexican army as it was in San Luia a short time since—over 30,000 strong——the question arises, what is to be done with these men? How can a government, without money or credit, austain them in the field for any length of time?—30,000 mouths are difficult to feed, at all times, by countries whose resources are boundless in comparison to those of Mexico; and for her to make any advantageous move, she must do it quickly, else even the magic name of Santa Anna will fail to keep discord from their ranks.

It is out of the question to keep so large a body

Reference, Charles J. Indeed, Charles J. Indeed

Daniel P. King, Lewis, McGaughey, McIlvaine, Marsh, Moseley, Ripley, Julius Rockwell, Root, Seaman, Severance, Truman Smith, Caleb B. Smith, Benjamin Thompson, Tilden, Vance, Vinton, White, Winthrop and Woodruff—34.

Southe bill was passed.

Wednesday Morning January 13, 1847

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So the bill was passed.
On motion of Mr. Douglass, the House ther went into committee of the whole on the state of the Union, and took up the bill to establish the territorial government of Oregon.

Several amendments, of an unimportant character, were offered, discussed, and some

adopted.

The committee then rose and reported pro-Mr. Douglass presented a memorial from officers employed in the Exploring Expedition, sta-ting that injustice had been done them in the published account of that expedition, authorized by Congress, and asking its reference to the Committee on the Library, for investiga-

Mr. McKay, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported the annual Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation bill, and a bill "to authorize an issue of Treasury Notes, and a loan (\$23,-000,000.) and for other purposes," which were read and referred to the Committee of the Whole on the State of the Union. Adjourned.

Tuesday, January 12, 1847. SENATE. On motion of Mr. Mangum, the reading of the journal was dispensed with.

DEATH OF JUDGE PENNYBACKER. Mr. Archer then rose and addressed the Senate of lollows:
Only a few days, Mr. President, have passed over us, since we witnessed the spectacle of this Chamber clothed with the deepest expression of that he would prefer vacating it, leaving the prothat he would prefer vacating it, leaving the prothat he would prefer vacating it, leaving the proMr. Crittenden hoped the Senator would remain in the chair by common consent, while the
question was pending; and, no objection being
made, he continued to occupy it.

Mr. Badger thought the role which had been
was intended to apply in cases where the
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Mr. Allen then submitted a series of resolutional language in the submitted a series of resolutions and language in the submitted as series of resolutions in the submitted as series of resolutions and language in the submitted as series of resolutions and langu tions in favor of a vigorous prosecution of the war, &c., which were laid over and ordered to be attention stood to me in the relation of a most escreate the office of Lieutenant General, which was ordered to be printed, and made the special parted this life—the victim of a relentless disease. teemed colleague. On this morning, Sir, about 4 which resisted all the ministrations of medi cal skill, and all the efforts of solicitous af-fection. Yes, sir, like the lamented Barrow, Mr. Bedinger, of Va., having been misunder-stood in his speech the other day, in regard to the institution of slavery, wished to remark, now, turity, that the sickle has been put which has gathered it to the garner of the grave. Inscrutable dispensation of an overruling and all-wise Providence! Another, sir, in exactly the same circumstances—another associate of our body has

been stricken down by the insatiable spoiler, and gathered to his receptacle of tropies-the grave. Sir, it was not my fortune to be personally ac quainted with Mr. Pennybacker till he met me on this floor as my colleague; but I learn f om others that he was born in the most beautiful part of that most beautiful region of this widely ex-tended Union—the mountain valley of Virginia. Sir, the population of that valley, like that, I bemoved and seconded.

Mr. Ashmun, ol Mass. objected, unless the gentleman would also consent to amend by keep-gentleman would be a second by keep-gentleman would also consent to amend by keep-gentleman would be a second by ke acteristics of such regions. Sir, my honored done on Saturday.

The House after a long debate upon points of presentative of the State of Virginia upon the of the House of Representatives-had filled the office of federal district judge of his State,

> government-a seat on the floor of the Senate of the United States. He came, sir, to my achighest probity -the soundest understanding, im-proved by habits of labor-the kindest affections, expanding themselves in a large domestic and social sphere—manners so felicitously bland and courteous as to prepare the way for that esteem which his character was calculated to impress.— Sir, I believe I may appeal to every member who with me has known him upon this floor—he entirely fulfilled the promise of this heraldry in the intercourse which I had with him. I do not affect, Mr. Speaker, to offer consolation to his bereaved and afflicted family, who are here affording the best of all solace-that of solicitous and affectionate attention in his last moments. I reler them, sir, for consolation, to that High Power which we read sometimes chasteneth be-cause He loveth, and who has promised untailing

the second highest distinction known under this

and to that source of consolation, with all rever-ence on my part, I teler their distresses. I now move the ordinary resolutions, which will be read by the Clerk, for the adoption of the Senate. The resolutions were read accordingly, and are as follows: Resolved, unanimously, That a committee be appointed by the President of the Senate pro tempore, to take order for superintending the funeral of the Hon. Isaac S. Pennybacker, which will

take place to-morrow, at 12 o'clook M., and that the Senate will attend the same. Resolved, unanimously, That the members of the Senate, from a sincere desire of showing eve-

mark of respect for the memory of the Hon. Isaac S. Pennybacker, the Senate do now ad-

Messrs. Sevier, Mangum, Breese, Crittenden, Benton, and Webster.] The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Mr. J. R. Ingersoll moved a postponement of the orders for an hour, to allow the introduction of resolutions, but objection being made, the motion

The House then, by a vote of 66 to 48, decided to go into committee of the whole on the state of the Union, Mr. Hopkins in the chair, and took up the Oregon territorial bill. The 5th section, under consideration when the committee rose ye-terday, was stricken out, on motion of on oath his intention to become such, and who shall have taken an oath to support the constitu-

vote at the first election. By an amendment yesterday offered to this sec-tion, by Mr. W. W. Campbell, and adopted, the right to vote at the first election, was restricted to American citizens. The substitute of Mr. Dong-lass cuts off the amendment of Mr. Camppell, and restores the section essentially to its original

The debate on this section was participated in by Messrs. Rockwell, of Massachusetts, Rockwell, of Connecticut, W. W. Campbell, Brockenbrough, Douglass, Chipman, and others. An unsuccessful attempt was made to increase the salaries of the Chief Justice and Associate

Mr. Hamlin, of Maine, supported the amendment, though, he said, the Missouri compromise, in his opinion, had nothing more to do with the territory of Oregon than it had to do with the ter-

scribed forms."

formed of what is done in the United States.

From Chihuahua there is some later news:

Alvarado on the qui vive.

least a reconnoissance.

NEWS FROM THE SEAT OF WAR! Knowing the anxiety of the public in regard to the late "rumors of war" from Saltillo, we have endeavored to collate the accounts in the New Orleans papers, received yesterday. In another column will be found the intelligence reported by the Picavone of the 3d January. All the New Orleans journals seem to have no doubt that a battle was to be fought at Saltillo about the 25th December. They awaited, with great impatience, the arrival of the steamer Alabama, detained at Brazos, for the purpose of bringing over despatches relating to the movement of the Mexi-

General Worth's force amounted to at least wo thousand strong, and the most effective, complete and best drilled division of our army. General Wool's force of about three thousand men was about ninety miles off, and it was thought that he would be able to reinforce Worth. It was navy, and puts the authorities of Vera Cruz and thought that General Taylor, with two thousand five hundred men, would also arrive in timemaking in all a force of near eight thousand men-fully equal, says the New Orleans Delta, to the whole army of Santa Anna, whose force is stated to be from twenty to thirty thousand men, That paper thinks that not only the number of El Paso del Norte under the command of Lieut. Santa Anna's force is exaggerated, but that the statement about Sunta Anna's being within four days' march of Saltillo, is probably incorrect—for his battering train of heavy artillery, without which he certainly would not attack Saltillo, would embarrass and retard his march.

El Paso del Norte under the command of Lieut. Col. Cuilty, with provisions, &c., for one month. These torces were to join at El Paso 600 men, previously raised, and the whole were to proceed and make an attempt to surprise Gen. Kearney, who was the with a small force at Cobre, nearly two hundred miles north of that point. All classes of the citizens took part in celebrating the departure of these trees are to join at El Paso 600 men, previously raised, and the whole were to proceed and make an attempt to surprise Gen. Kearney, who was the with a small force at Cobre, nearly two hundred miles north of that point. All classes of the citizens took part in celebrating the departure of these trees were to join at El Paso 600 men, previously raised, and the whole were to proceed and make an attempt to surprise Gen. Kearney, who was the with a small force at Cobre, nearly two hundred miles north of that point. All classes of the citizens took part in celebrating the departure of the command of Lieut.

The Picavone has no doubt that advices have been received from General Worth announcing the march of a large Mexican force towards Saltillo. Its correspondent doubts the practicability of General Wool forming a junction with General Worth. The Picayune says:

"It would seem good strategy on the part of the enemy to throw a large force between Saltillo and Parras, make a diversion with a portion of the troops against Gen. Worth, while the main body of the army falls upon Gen. Wool. Apprehensions that such may have been the case are gard to the position of Santa Anna: discernible in our correspondence. If Santa An-na had any of the spirit and capacity of the great military commander to whom he vaingloriously likens himself, he would have done some such thing long before this. Here is the letter:

CAMARGO, Mexico, Dec. 19-12 at night.

By an express last night from Gen. Worth which arrived at half-past I o'clock, we learn that Santa Anna is advancing upon Saltillo and Monterey, as is said, with 30,000 men; and all the available force from this place and vicinity is ordered up to those points with the least possible delay. At the same time a requisition has been received for a large supply of ammunition to be forwarded immediately. The express from Saltillo arrived at Monterey on the evening of the day Gen Taylor left that place for Monte Morabaly. les, on his way to Victoria. He had probab'y made thirty miles from Monterey with his army, intended for the occupation of Victoria, but this intelligence will no doubt cause a counter movement to sustain Monterey and Saltillo.

I do not speak certain, but think Gen. Taylor

can meet Santa Anna with 6,000, and not more, as a portion of his force, under Gens. Patterson and Pillow has been withdrawn from here to hold Tampico. I know nothing of the defences at Saltillo, but Worth is there, and what any man

can do, he can and will.
It strikes me that if Santa Anna has the force drawing off supports for Monterey and Saltillo-that such would be his best chances for success.-This depot, for instance, which is the one from which Gen. Taylor's army draws its supplies, is one company of artillery, one company of dra-goons (not mounted,) and one regiment of Indi-ana volunteers. It is proved the ne-gligence of the Mexican service on that station. ana volunteers; and there are "sinews of war" enough here to make "the game worth the can-

ed a junction with Gen. Worth; and it is thought by some problematical whether he would be able to form one, in consequence of the advance of the these two forces. I am not advised of the route Gen. Wool's column will take from Parras, and of this reasoning; but one thing is certain—we are on the eye of important events, and I think by the next arrival I shall chronicle to you matters o stirring interest. We will see what we will see

Yours truly, &c. On the contrary the Union contains a letter from Gen. Jessup, dated Brazos San Jago, De cember 25th, which considers the story of Santa Anna's march upon Worth as "mere gossip;" thinking that Santa Anna would hardly follow Gen. Worth, with Gen. Wool on his flank.

Upon the whole review of the subject, we feel satisfied that the first mail from the South may bring us news of some stirring events in the neighborhood of Saltillo. Many think that the mander, Lieut, Semmes, of all blame for the loss movement of Santa Anna will be a false one, and Gen. Houston at San Jacinto in 1836. For ourselves, we feel no fears for the success of our arms. | cans. should Santa Anna be so bold as to come within the range of Gen. Worth's guns. If he (Santa Anna) be beaten now, he will be forced to retreat most ruinously across a desert and rough country. If so, we trust that Gen. Taylor wil! follow

him up, and make the victory a decisive one. A Captain of the U.S. Army, just from Camarry mark of respect due to the memory of the Hon. Isaac S. Pennybacker, deceased, late a member thereof, will go into mourning for him one month, by the usual mode of wearing crape

Weel would certainly join Worth, and that the go, passed through Richmond yesterday morning Wool would certainly join Worth, and that the Resolved, unanimously, That as an additional American force would amount to 10 or 12,000 the army, for a limited time, by ten regiments of the army ten ar men. He had no fear of defeat-his only appreprevent a decisive blow from our arms. In the very worst aspect of affairs, this officer said, Gen. Spring, and other Northern Whigs. Worth could retreat safely and without loss .-

The Picayune of the 5th January has accounts from the city of Mexico nearly three weeks later. pico, that the Mexican Congress had decreed not to listen to negotiation until all our forces and Mr. Douglass, by whom the bill was reported from the committee on territories, and a substitute was adopted, providing that every free white male inhabitant, above the age of twenty-one years, who shall have been a resident of the territory at the time of the passage of this act, who shall be a citizen of the United States, or declared shall be a citizen of the United States, or declared to like the squadron or noted in the Mexican papers. in the squadron or noted in the Mexican papers. thing of it up to the 21st, when he had an interview with some English officers, who are usually well informed as to the course of events in

The Congress of Mexico was duly installed on Anna,) Gomez Farias, (the leader of the pure (late proprietor of a liberal journal, conducted | peace. with ability, who was so grossly affronted by the French minister, Baron de Cyprey, in the Theatre,) Ex-President Herrera, Godoy and Riva Palacio. Gomez Farias is the chairman of the nothing regarding slavery in this act shall be committee on finance, and Herrera of that on construed into an intention to interfere with the liberal statesmen appear to be in the ascendant in

ry to repel foreign aggression; and finally, that collectors of the revenue should make no payments save upon orders sanctioned by certain pre-There is an item of news, which we commend

Midway Fernale School.

CONTINUED FOR 1846-77.

The sixth year of this Institution commenced on the 2nd September, and will continue to the 1st August, 1847. It is situated on the stage road, thirteen miles West of Tappahannock, and thirty-five South-east of Richmond. The buildings are neat, spacious and airy, and are surreunded with ample and well-shaded play-grounds. The situation is remarkably healthy, and, in respect to the aids which location can give to moral and intellectual improvement, unsurpassed by any other; the society of the neighborhood being moral, intelligent and refined.

In establishing this School, the subscriber was not actuated by the desire of pecuniary profit, as will be seen from the Terms, but of educating his own children, thaving five daughters, and, wishing the aid of his friends, takes pleasure in informing them, that he has secured the services of Miss Annie Grey Snow, of New York, for the ensuing year, 1846-77. Miss Snow is a lady of unquestionable qualifications, upon whose experience, knowledge, and moral conduct, he can implicitly rely.

Miss Snow will be aided by Miss Eliza J. Thompson, late of Mount Holyoke Seminary, who also brings the highest testimoniais of moral virtue, as well as profound scholarship.

In Music, both vocal and instrumental, Miss Snow especially to those Whig journals and politicians that are in the habit of denouncing the war and their own Government. The Mexican papers copy freely from the journals in the United

States opposed to the war, evidently with the view to create the belief that our country is rent by divisions on the subject of the war. Through the Havana papers the Mexicans are kept constantly well in-

In Music, both vocal and instrumental, Miss Snow possesses qualifications of the highest order.

Particular attention will be paid to the manners, habits and merals of the young ladies, at all times; and every pains taken to insure a profitable comployment of the time out of school; in taking wholesome and becoming exercise, in preparing recitations, and in Instructive reading and conversation. A deep interest will be taken in the advancement of the pupils, not confining their exertions to the fixed hours of the school-room, but ever on the watch to seize the favorable moment, when indirect instruction may produce a powerful effect, by not appearing in the form of a dictatorial lesson. The Mexican papers seem to contain no denunciation of the "audacious North Americans" and the like stuff, which not long since filled their columns. This may indicate that they are more occupied with internal difficulties than with the war with us. The Locomotor of the 14th appreheads an extraordinary attempt is intended by our

ful effect, by not appearing in the form of a distance.

Mrs. Minor promises, on her part, kind and maternal treatment, near and airy rooms, and good fare.

Course or Instruction.—Orthography, Reading, Writing, Ancient and Modern Geography, English Grammar, Arithmetic, Mathematics, Civil. Natural and Ecclesiastical History; Natural, Moral and Intellectual Philosophy, Rhetoric, Logic and Epistolary Correspondence; Chemistry and Botany; French, Music, Drawing and Painting. The various kinds of Needle-Work will be taught—for iddenes in youth being the parent of every vice, the pupils will be defended from it, by having a great variety of employment placed within their reach.

TEMS:—The terms are such as merely to defray the necessary and absolute expenses:

For Board and all the necessaries, for the ten scholastic months. "A despatch is published from Governor Angel Trias, dated the 20th of November, in which he announces that on the the day previous a body of 480 troops, part infantry and part cavalry, with four light pieces of artillery, left Chihuahua for

French, Music, including use of Piane, Music on Guitar and use of Instrument, ure of these troops, and Governor Trias issued a Drawing and Painting, each

proclamation on the occasion. The late revolutionary attempt at Tobasco is highly ridiculed. Commodore Perry had gone on an expedition to Laguna, and Com. Conner is said to contemplate another expedition against Alvarado, or at

A letter of the 22nd December, from Anton Ligard to the position of Santa Anna: "It is the prevalent opinion at Vera Cruz, as I

learned from the English officers yesterday, that Santa Anna intended to march from his present quarters upon the Capital, and to strike for a dictatorship. In that case, it is supposed he will be sustained by the regulars and opposed by the militia, and that a battle will probably ensue between the true narties. tween the two parties.
"If Santa Anna succeeds in becoming domi-

nant, we have a guaranty of peace, as no administration in Mexico can support the burden of a war. He is much inclined to prefer diplomacy to fighting. I hope our Government will not relax its strong arm, nor permit itself to be cajoled by this wary diplomatist.

"We understand that the McLane and a gun boat are to Winter at Tobasco, and the Vixen and a gun boat at Laguna. This will keep all

quiet in that quarter." The gun-boat Union, taken at Tampico, was wrecked at Anton Lizardo, by running on the reef near Green Island. The officers and crew saved by the John Adams, which was near at hand -The Mexicans sent off to the wreck and burnt

On the 13th, one of our frigates entered the harbor of Vera Cruz under a flag of truce, with which is reported, that it would not be policy to bring on a decisive action now at Monterey, but with money and clothing, and probably to attend by surrounding the place, cutting off supplies and communications, and detaching a portion of his force to attack the depots and connecting links with the Gulf—which must be left weak by he of his rank. He is now treated as a prisoner of war, instead of a spy. The officer in the boat, with the flag of truce, found nobody to receive him, and had to find his way to the Palace in

A letter received by the Picayune from the army gives some interesting particulars. According to this country of the Language and Painting. Capital, and not for Saltillo:

"Taylor's light battery and Lieut. Kearney's ompany of the 1st Dragoons, had arrived at Saltillo. Kearney's company started out on a scout on the 13th December.

"The same letter, which is from a responsible source, says that a Mexican who arrived from San Luis on the 12th December, reported that Santa Anna had left that place for the capital.

"Our correspondent informs us that the sick list of Gen. Worth's division was very small. "He adds that the carly occupation of Saltillo has been a fortunate one for the army, so far as supplies were concerned. The quartermaster and commissary had laid in a sufficient supply of flour and corn to last Worth's division six months, and they were daily increasing the stock."

It was generally understood in the squadron off Pensacola, that the result of the investigation by the Court of Inquiry into the cause of the loss of the brig Somers, was an acquittal of the comof that vessel. The six or eight of the crew that as great a failure as his disastrous assault upon drifted ashore after the loss of that unfortunate vessel, were still held as prisoners by the Mexi-

The following is the vote of the Virginia Delegation on Saturday, upon Mr. Jacob Thomp son's amendment to the Army Bill, establishing the office of Lientenant General:

Yeas-Messes. Johnson, Leake, McDowell, Nays-Messrs. Atkinson, Bayly, Bedinger, Chapman, Hopkins, Hubard, Hunter, Pendleton

It will be seen that the House of Representatives have passed, 176 to 34, a bill to increase regular troops, to be disbanded at the end of the war. All the Virginia delegation voted for the bill. The opposition was made up of the Abolitionists that voted against the war bill last

The following are the officers, Field and Staff, While, then, we look for a victorions result, we of the South Carolina Regiment. Col. Butler has been recommended as Brigadier General of the Southern Brigade-but we hope Virginia may have the honor in the person of one of her sons; P. M. Butler, Colonel; J. P. Dickinson, Lieut. Colonel; A. H. Gladden, Major; James Cantev, It seems that the news received by way of Tam- Adjutant; Sebastian Sumter, Sergeant Major; A. R. Montgomery, Quartermaster Sergeant,

The Union, referring to the threatening aspect of Mexican affairs, uses the following language, which all true Americans will approve: Our own Congress must now support the

not hesitate to furnish the amplest supplies of and money to prosecute the war with tremendous effect. The House of Representatives have this day passed the bill for raising ten regiments of regular troops. The Committee on Finance will, in the course of a day or two, as we understand, report a bill for raising a loan of twenty-odd mil-lions of dollars; and we will not for one moment permit ourselves to believe that they will not re-port an efficient bill for raising additional revenue to facilitate the loan the night of the 5th December. The prominent to facilitate the loan. An American Congress will never refuse to lend the means of carrying on nores Rejon, (the lately dismissed Secretary of a war on which the rights and honor of their coun-State, who has quarrelled with Salas and Santa try so essentially depend. These means being prowar with the vigor which is necessary to "avenge Republicans, and the friend of Rejon,) Otero, the national wrongs," and to secure an honorable

We have no idea that any member will seek to attach the proviso about slavery to any supply bill either for war, revenue or loans. To the Editors of the Enquirer : ALEXANDRIA Co., Jan. 4th, 1847.

Gentlemen: -A few days ago I was in Alexandria, when I read in the columns of the Alexandria Gazette a part of the proceedings of the Legislature of Virginia, wherein it was stated, that Mr. Love, the Delegate from Fairfax, had presented a petition, praying the Legislature (in case a part of Fairlax county should become amendments—the second, for the appointment of a committee to embody the principles entertained by the Congress, and which will be the founda
Justices of the Peace for the county of AlexanMidway Female School.

holarship. In Music, both vocal and instrumental, Miss Snow

lastic months, Tuition in all, or any of the English branches,

Ornamental Needlework,

The above is a candid statement of the expenses of the School; and parents and guardians are assured that there will be no additional charge; at any rate, not without their express permission. In event of sickness, every attention will be bestowed with parental care, and no charge made for professional services, should any be rendered.

The above School has been in successful operation for five years, and the most satisfactory testimonials and references can be furnished, if necessary.

Young ladies will be received at any time; and no one will be required to remain a day longer than entire satisfaction is given. For any time less than tenmonths, a small additional charge per month will be made. Persons wishing to patronise the School, will come and examine for themselves.

N. B. Arrangements have been made to enlarge the buildings, and to extend the School; and the services of a third elegant, profound and accomplished lady have been secured to teach Latin, Greek and Italian, and to assist in the higher branches of English—Miss Li dia Mary Fay, late of Alexandria, Va., so favorably known as a teacher in that place—in a word, it is the object and wish of the proprietor to raise the standard of female education, and to offer to his friends and patrons a School at which their daughters and wards can receive all necessary and useful instruction at less than one-half of the expense and cost of a city education.

Address the subscriber, Miller's Tavern, Essex county, Virginia.

Nov. 6—cwt15thJan

y, Virginia. Nov. 6-cwt15thJan LOCUST COTTAGE FEMALE SEMI-NARY.

THE exercises of this Institution will be resumed the Isth of January, 1847, in which will be taught all the branches of a politic English education, the French, Latin and Greek Languages, Drawing, Painting and

latin and Greek Languages, Drawing, Painting and Music.

Mrs. Southgate has been so fortunate as to secure the instructions of Miss Harriette M. Hughes, of New York, ther former teacher, whom she conscientiously recommends to the public as a thorough and accomplished Teacher, with whose co-operation she hopes to advance in no ordinary manner the young ladies committed to her care.

The term of ten months will be divided into a long and short session—giving the month of September to vacation. Pupils will be received at any time during the term, but not for a shorter period than the remainder of the term, without an express understanding. No charge will be made previously to entrance, and no deduction for absence, except for protracted indisposition. Parents are particularly requested to send their children at the commencement of the session, as a late entrance greatly retards their improvement, which is desirable to parents and teachers.

Every effort shall be made to promote the comfort of the young ladies, as well as to advance their intellectual and moral attainments.

We use the same books, and teach the same branches as are taught in the most approved Female Colleges.

es as are taught in the most approved Female Colleges.
Mr. Wm. J. Berryman will give instructions in the
Latin and Greek Languages, Algebra and Mathematics,
which will enable us to offer advantages to young ladies heretofore not in our power, and to carry out a col-

Worsted and Fancy Work, -Worsted and camp Lodging Lights, Rooks and Stationery furnished, if required, Address—Stavensville P. O., King & Queen county.

WASHINGTON HENRY ACADEMY. Ma. S. L. DUNTON, Principal of the Male Depart Mas. S. J. DUNTON, Principal of the Female De

partment.

If He next session of this Institution will commence on the 20th January, and terminate on the 20th December, 1847, allowing a vacation of one month between the Summer and Fall terms. The plan of instruction is thorough and practical, and carried as far as the residence of the student will permit.

The situation is retired and healthy, and the community, in an eminent degree, moral and refined.

Board can be had in the family of the Principal at each Tuition-In Reading, Writing and first principles of

Geography, Arithmetic and Grammer,
In the higher brancher of English Science, Mathematics and Latin,
For French, an extra charge of
Reports of proficiency and conduct are furnished monthly.

No abatement for absence, except in cases of protracted sickness.

THOS. G. TINSLEY,
President Board of Trustees.

Address the Principal, at Richmond.

Hanover, Jan. 8, 1847—c5t

CONCORD ACADEMY THE next session of this Institution will commence the lat of February, and terminate the 39th of Juni following: COURSE OF INSTRUCTION.

The Latin and Greek Languages, Ancient History and Geography—Prof. F. W. Coleman, A. M. Mathematics, comprising Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, Plane and Spherical Trigonometry, Nautical Astronomy, and the Differential and Integral Calculus—Prof. L. M. Coleman, A. M. The French, Spanish and Italian Languages—Prof. Issidore Guillet. Isinore Guillet.
Natural Philosophy, comprising Mechanics, Hydro-dynamics, Pneumatics, Acoustics, Electricity and Gal-vanism, Optics and Astronomy—Prof. L. M. Coleman,

A. M. Moral Philosophy—Prof F. W. Coleman, A. M. TERMS.

Board (including washing, bedding and fuel) and Tuilion, for the session of five months, \$115—payable in advance.

For the character of the Institution, the subscriber refers to the gentlemen whose names are given below and, for the superior qualifications of his assistant, L. M. Coleman, to the annexed testimonial of the Profession of Michael and Marketing and Marketing Coleman.

Address-Concord Academy, Caroline county. REFERENCES .- Hon John Y. Mason, Secretary of REFERENCES.—Hon John Y. Mason, Secretary of the Navy, Dr. E. P. Scott, Speaker of the Senate of Virginia; Thomas J. Randolph, Esq., Albemarle; Dr. Armistead Cook, Portsmouth; Robert C. Stanard, Esq., Richmond; Wim. H. Harrison, Esq., Prince George Robert M. T. Hunter, Esq., Essex; William H. Tayloe, Esq., Mount Airy; Richard Baylor, Esq., Essex; Col. William Armistead, Alabama; Right Rev. Nicholas Cobbs, D. D., Bishop of Ala; Hon. Thomas H. Bayly, M. C.; Judge Daniel Coleman, Alabama; Wm. R. Johnson, Esq., \*Petersburg; Hon. James A. Seddon, M. C.; Wim. A. Gibbons, Esq., \*New Jersey, Gen. Bernard Peyton, \*and B. W. Leigh, Esq., \*Richmond.

\* Gastlemen who either have had, or who at present

Testimonial of the Professors of the University of Virginia:

Testimonial of the Professors of the University of Virginia:

UNIVERSITY OF VA., Nov. 30, 1846.

Mr. L. M. Coleman is a distinguished graduate of the Schools of Ancient Languages, Modern Languages, Mathematics, Natural Chilosophy, Chemistry and Moral Philosophy in the University of Virginia, and has re-vived from that Institution the degree of Marier of Ans.

During his residence at the University, his studies were pursued with untiring diligence, and were rewarded with an unusual share of success in every subject to which his attention was directed. We, therefore, regard him as admirably prepared to commence the duties of an instructor of youth, and we cheerfully recommend him, not only as well grounded in the several branches taught in the Academic Schools of the University, but as a gentleman of unblemished character and conciliating manners.

GESSNER HARRISON,

Prof. of Ancient Languages.

GESSNER HARRISON,
Prof. of Ancient Languages.
M. SCHELE DE VERE,
Prof. Mod. Languages.
EDWARD H. COURTENAY,
Prof. of Mathematics.
WM. B. ROSERS,
Prof. Natural Philosophy.
W. H. McGUFFEY,
Prof. Moral Philosophy.
R. E. ROGERS,
Prof. Chem. and Mat. Med.

MRS. JONES and Miss RANDOLPH will resum. their duties in the School at West View on the Is day of February next. Terms as heretofore-viz

Do. French, - 10

Music, - 40

Persons wishing to engage pupils will please address
Dr. George Mason, or Nrs. M. A. Jones, Stony Mount,
Brunswick, Va. Dec. 18—ctFeb.1

AMELIA ACADEMY.

A FEW wacancies in this Institution. Terms—\$100, A Board and Tuition, from February list to July 1st—payable in advance. Course of studies full and tho rough, embracing Ancient and Modern Languages, Mathematics, History, Geography and Belies Lettres. M. J. L. Rochas will continue to teach the Modern Languages. Discipline of the School parential and christian. A class and demerit roll carefully kept, and a quarterly report made accordingly to parents and guardians. Regular and early hours required of all pupils. Refer to Mrs. Martha Orgain, W. J. Barkedale, Edmund Ruffin, sr., G. W. Bolling, and John Wily, Eegra, who have some at the Institution. Address—Lodore P. O., Amelia. Jan. 5—c8t.

Commission Business

Commission Business
IN RICHMOND, VIRGINIA.
NATHANIEL PLEMING BOWE, (late of New Orleans,) has returned to his native State, and will
undertake such Commission Business as his old patrons
or the public may desire to entrust to his management
in this city.

He is prepared to make cash advances, when desired,
upon all produce or hills of lading is hand. Without
such security, it will be entired useless to apply for
inclitities.

Office and Watchouse on Cary Street, epposite Columbian Hotel.

Jan. 8—cw8w

INFALLIBLE REMEDY FOR AGUE AND FEVER.—No Cure, no Pay!

Dr. PRICE'S AGUE AND FEVER PILLS are war.

DR PRICE'S AGUE AND FEVER PILLS are warranted to cure Ague and Fever in from twenty to thirty hours, if directions are followed. Ten Pills have frequently permanently cured the worst cases: in no instance have thirty been known to fail. They are prepared from simple vegetable mediciness. Each box contains twenty Pills. Price 31 per box; or 87 per dozen. Pianters and Farmers would find it to their interest to keep a supply on hand, as they may thus save large Doctors' Bitls. The Pills can be put up in neat letter packages, and sent by mail at letter postage. The proprietors, in order to prevent counterfeits and imposition, are determined not to establish agencies. All orders must be attended with the cash, p st paid, and directed to Dr. C. J. KENWORTHY & CO.

Bank Street, Petersourg, Virginia.

N. B. The money will be returned in every case of failure.

July 31-ctf

IN CHANCERY—Virginia:—In Goochiand County
Court, 16th November, 1846:
Martin James and Thomas James, in his own
right, and as Administrator of Richard James, de
ceased,
against
David Hodges and Nancy his wife, who was Nancy
James, Mary Lee, who was Mary James, T. H. West
and Elizabeth his wife, who was Eazabeth James,
George Hite and Nancy his wife, who was Nancy
James; Thomas James, Robert James, John James,
William James, Drury W. James, and John W. Minms
and Mary his wife, who was Mary Janes, the said
Elizabeth, Nancy, Thomas, Robert, John, William,
Drury W. and Mary, being the descendants of John
James, deceased,
Bill filed, and the defendants not having entered their James, deceased, Defendants.

Bill filed, and the defendants not having entered their appearance and given security according to the act of Assembly and the rules of this Court, and it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that they are not inhabito the satisfaction of the Court than they are not innso it this Commonwealth, on the motion of the plaintiffs by counsel, it is ordered, that the said defendants de appear here on the third Monday in February next, and answer the plaintiffs' bill; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper published in the City of Richmond, and continued for two months

House of this county.

A Copy. Teste,

Nov. 20-cw2m NAR. W. MILLER, C. G. C. IN CHANCERY.—Visuinia:—In Nottoway County
Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery, October term, 1846:
John Redford and Elizabeth his wife, formerly Hurt,
Joseph Philips and Louisa D. his wife, formerly Hurt,
Newton M. Harper and Susan his wife, formerly Hurt,
Thomas R. Hurt, Milton B. Hurt, Mary A. Dalby, Permilia A. Reports hoph formerly Hurt.
Plaintiff. nelia A. Branch, both formerly Hurt,

Newton M. Harper and Susan his wife, formerly Huit, Thomas R. Hurt, Milton B. Hurt, Mary A. Dalby, Permelia A. Branch, both formerly Hurt, Plaintiffs: against.

Peter J. Grigg, late Administrator of John Hurt, deceased, and said Peter J. Grigg individually and as Administrator of his deceased wife, Charity B., Mary A. Dalby, Administratrix of Richard A. Dalby, deceased, Isham G. Lundy, Administrator of Austin Watkins, deceased, Elizabeth Newman, Administratrix of William L. Newman, deceased, Anthony Gills, William Raines, Theorem Overton and Ann Hurt, Defendants.

The complainants having proceeded against the absent defendants, Wm. Raines and Thomas Overton, in the manner prescribed by law, and they having failed to appear and answer, the bills as to them are taken for confessed; and the subpoena having been executed upon all the other defendants, and they—except the defendant Peter J. Grigg.—failing to answer, although two months have elapsed, as well since the service of the subpoena on them as since the filing of the bills, as to them, are also, on the motion of the complainants, taken for confessed; and the cause coming on to be heard on the original and amended bills, the answer of the said Grigg, late Administrator of John Hurt, deceased, and the replication of the complainants, and the depositions and exhibits filed, was argued by Counsel: on consideration whereof, the Court doth order, that said Peter J. Grigg, late Administrator as aforesuld, render hefore Commissioner Charles W. Pitzgerad an account of his transactions as Administrator of John Hurt, deceased; that said Commissioner state and settle the same, and make report of the same to this Court; and, in settling said account, said Commissioner shall take the exparte accounts heretofore rendered by the defendant, under an order of the County Court of Nottoway, as prima 'acie correct, with leave to the plaintiffs, or any of them, eliali require to be put, and the answers to the same, together with other proper testimony, shall be used as evidence i

COMMISSIONERS' OFFICE, Nottoway Court-house, Nov. 23d, 1846.;
The parties interested in the foregoing decree are hereby notified, that I shall proceed, on the 8th day of February next, to take the account as therein directed, at which time and place they are requested to alread, with their papers, vouchers and syidence, in order that I may execute the same.

Dec. 4—cw8w G. W. FITZGERALD, Com.

IN CHANCERY-Virginia:-At rules held in the Cierk's Office of the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery of Caroline County, on the 2d day of November, 1846: vember, 1846:
Ewell Branan and William Graves, late merchants
and partners, trading under the firm of Ewell, Branan
and Company,
Plaintiffs:

The defendant, Matthew D. Peatross, not having entered his appearance and given security according to the act of Assembly and the Rules of this Court, and it appearing by satisfactory evidence that he is not an inhabitant of this Commonwealth, it is ordered, that the said defendant appear before the Judge of our said Court, at the Court-house, on the first day of the next term, and answer the hill of the plaintiff; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some newspaper published in the City of Richmond, for two months successively, and posted at the front door of the Court House of said county.

A Copy. Teste,

Dec. 4—cwalm ROBERT HUDGIN, Clerk.

IN CHANCERY—Virginia:—At rules taken in the Clerk's Office of the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery for Prince Edward County, the 5th day of October, 1836: John Queensberry,

Benjamin Brown,

The defendant not having entered his appearance and given security according to an act of the General Assembly and the rules of this Court, and it appearing that he is not an inhabitant of this State; on the motion of the plaintiff by counsel, it is entered at rules aforesaid, and accordingly ordered, that the said defendant do appear at rules to be taken in the Clerk's Office aforesaid, on the first Monday in March next, and answer the plaintiff's bill; and that a copy of this order be forthwith inserted in some one of the public newpapers printed in the City of Richmond, for two months successively, and also posted at the front does of the Court House of this county.

A Copy. Teste.

Nov. 24—cw2m\*

B. J. WORSHAM, C. C.

N CHANCERY .- VINGINIA :- In Nottoway County

N CHANCERY.—Vincinia:—In Notioway County Court, November 6th, 1846:
Sarah Dillon, widow of William Dillon, and Binford French and Elizabeth his wife, Robert French and Mattha his wife, Benjamin Mann and Louisa M. his wife, John J. Dillon, Wm. H. Dillon, James Webber and Nacy his wife, Berry Foster and Frances his wife, George B. McKey and Sally A. his wife, Rowland Anderson and Mary his wife, Robert Pollard and Lucy A his wife, John Dillon, Adeline B. C. Dillon, Henry T. Dilon and James R and Jane Dillon, the last two of whom are infants under the age of twenty-one years, who say hy George B? McKny, their next friend, Plaintiffs:

John H. Knight and Edward T. Jeffress, Executors of the will of Wim. Dillon, decased, Defendants. By consent of parties, this cause this day came on to be heard on the bill, answers and exhibite, and was argued by counsel; on consideration whereof, the Court

IN CHANCERY—Virginia, to wit:—At rules held in the Clerk's Office of the Circuit Superior Court of Law and Chancery for Chesterfield County, the 4th 4th of January, 1947:

Creed T. Snellings,

Plaintiff:

against
William Y. Hancock and John Walker, Defendant
This day came the plaintiff and filed his bill, and i
defendant, Wm. Y. Hancock, not having entered i
appearance and given security, according to the at
Assembly and the rules of this Court, and it appear A Copy-Teste.

A Copy. Teste,
JAMES M. MATTHEWS, D. C.
Nov. 26—cw2m\* For James Roy Mican, Clert